

## Scientific Note

### NEW GENERIC ASSIGNMENT, NEW SYNONYMY, AND NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR THE NEOPTROPICAL GENUS *ICTERALARIA* RAZOWSKI (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE)

Razowski (1991. Misc. Zool., 14: 105–114) proposed the genus *Icteralaria* (Tortricidae: Tortricinae: Euliini) to accommodate two new species, *I. idiochroma* Razowski and *I. ichnobursa* Razowski. The description of *I. idiochroma* was based on a single male from Costa Rica; that of *I. ichnobursa* on a single female from Colombia. Through the examination of material in the collections of the University of California, Berkeley (UCB), United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (USNM), Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, San Jose, Costa Rica (INBio), Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM), and The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), I discovered additional representatives of *Icteralaria idiochroma*, including both sexes. This paper provides additional data on the morphology and distribution of *Icteralaria*, rectifies a spelling error in the original description, and proposes a new synonymy and new combination in the genus.

*Icteralaria* belongs to a group of genera within the Euliini characterized by a long, slender, strongly curved uncus, long-scaled socii, and a transtilla that bears spines or teeth (e.g., *Paraptila*). These male genitalic characters typically are associated with Sparganothini; assignment of these genera to Euliini is based on the possession of a foreleg hairpencil in the male (Brown, J. W. 1990. Entomol. News, 101: 109–116) and/or other plesiomorphic characteristics of the male and female genitalia, such as the distally joined gnathos arms in the male (Brown, J. & J. Powell 1991. Univ. Calif. Publ. Entomol., 111: 1–87).

In his description of *Icteralaria*, Razowski (1991) designated *Icteralaria "diochroma"* as the type species. However, this is certainly a misspelling of the species name *idiochroma*, which is used in three other places in the paper, including the abstract.

*Icteralaria idiochroma* is a small moth with a narrow, yellow-gold forewing that bears a broad, rhomboidal, gray-brown patch extending from the costa to the hind margin across the middle of the wing. The male genitalia are essentially as described and illustrated by Razowski (1991). The female genitalia are characterized by a simple sterigma; narrow papillae anales; long apophyses; a slender ductus bursa; a broad, round-ovoid corpus bursa with a large, curved signum; and a frail membranous accessory bursa that originates from near the middle of the corpus bursa. They are similar to those illustrated by Razowski (1991) for *I. ichnobursa*.

*Icteralaria idiochroma* appears to be restricted to Central America; it has been recorded from Honduras and several localities in Costa Rica. Adults have been collected in May, July, August, and September.

*Specimens Examined.*—COSTA RICA. ALAJUELA PROVINCE: 10.4 rd km (8 rd mi) N of Vera

Blanca, Volcan Poas, 1500 m, holotype male, 26 May 1985 (J. Powell, UCB); Mount Poas, no date, 1 male (USNM). *CARTAGO PROVINCE*: Orosi, no date, 1 male (Coll. Wm. Schaus, USNM). *CARTEGENA PROVINCE*: Ref. Fauna Silv. Tapanti, 1250 m, Aug 1991, 2 males, 1 female (G. Mora, INBio). *GUANACASTE PROVINCE*: Est. Pitilla, 9 km S of Santa Cecilia, 700 m, Sep 1990, 1 male (C. Moraga & P. Rice, INBio), 4–14 Sep 1991, 1 male (A. Guadamuz, INBio). *SAN JOSE PROVINCE*: Estac. Carrillo, Parque Nacional Braulio Carrillo, 600 m, 28–30 Jul 1990, at lights, 1 female (J. Powell, UCB). *HONDURAS: DEPT. YORO*: 45 km S of Tela, 800 m, 25–27 May 1978, 1 male (E. Giesbert, LACM).

*Icteralaria ichnobursa* was described from a single female that is superficially identical to the holotype male of *Cnephasia incusa* Meyrick, 1917. The type locality of *I. ichnobursa* is 4 km NW of San Antonio, Colombia; that of *C. incusa* is La Crumbre, Colombia. Based on the similarity in facies and the geographic proximity of the type localities, *I. ichnobursa*, NEW SYNONYM, is synonymized with *I. incusa*, NEW COMBINATION. The species *incusa* was transferred to *Eulia* by Clarke (1958, Cat. Microlepid. Brit. Mus. Descr. Meyrick, Volume 3: 131), who illustrated the adult and male genitalia; the female genitalia are illustrated (as *ichnobursa*) by Razowski (1991).

*Specimens Examined*.—COLOMBIA: La Crumbre, 2130 m (6600'), holotype male (*incusa*), May 1914 (Parish, BMNH); Villa de Cauca, 4 km NW of San Antonio, 2000 m (6500'), holotype female (*ichnobursa*), 19 Sep 1958 (A. H. Miller, UCB).

Adults of *I. incusa* are superficially indistinguishable from *I. idiochroma*. The male genitalia of *I. incusa* lack the narrow, spine-like sacculus of *I. idiochroma*, and have the dense patch of fine setae of the aedeagus much reduced. The female genitalia of *I. incusa* are similar to *I. idiochroma*, but the ductus bursa is broader and the signum is apparently more extensive.

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